THE

JOURNAL OF GAS LIGHTING.

PUBLISHED QUARTERLY.

WITH AN INTERMEDIATE SUPPLEMENT ON THE 10TH OF EACH INTERVENING MONTH.

No. 2.] LONDON, MARCH 10, 1849. [SUPPLEMENT, PRICE 3d.

CAST Iron Retorts, Socket Pipes, and Connections of every size suitable for Gas and Water Works, Lamp Columns, Wrought Iron Tubing, Hot Water Pipes, Rain Water Pipes, and Eaves Gutters, in stock, and sold on the lowest terms, at LYNCH WHITE'S Iron Wharf, 66, Bankside, London.

CAST IRON PIPES, &c.

TO Gas Companies.—J. Jones, Iron-bridge Wharf, No. 6 Bankside, London, keeps a large stock of Gas Mains, with Bends, Branches, Syphons, Tees, Collars, Caps, Reducing Pipes, &c.

Octagon Lamp Posts and Irons, Flange and Hot-water Pipes, with all the usual connections; also Rain-water Pipes, Half-round and O G Gutters, Barrow and Navy Wheels.

Cast and Wrought Ironwork for Stable Fittings, viz., Mangers, Hay-racks, Ramps, Cills, Posts, Stable-traps, Gratings, Street Gutters, &c. &c.

The above, as well as numerous other Castings, at very low prices, at JONES'S, Iron-bridge Wharf, No. 6, Bankside, Southwark, London.

IRON Tank for Sale.—To be Disposed of, a New Cast Iron GASHOLDER TANK, 43 feet 6 inches diameter, and 16 feet 6 inches deep, weighing about 68 tons. It can immediately be shipped at Hull for any part of the United Kingdom or the continent. Application to be made to

JOHN BARLOW,
Engineer and Manufacturer of Gas Apparatus, Wenlock Iron Works, Wharf-road, City-road, London.
(Late of 32, Bucklersbury).

CONDENSER for Sale, at the Bristol and Clifton Gas Works, Limekiln-lane, Bristol, consisting of a box, 18ft. 8in. long, with divisions, and 32 vertical pipes, 9 ft. long, and 7 in. diameter, connected together at the top by half-circle bends. It is capable of condensing from 5000 to 6000 cubic feet of gas per hour; and the total weight, including the screw-bolts and nuts, is upwards of five tons.

For further particulars apply at the Gas Works; or to Mr. Barlow, Civil Engineer, 32, Bucklersbury, London.

BRYMBO Iron Works, Foundry, and COLLIERY, near WREXHAM, NORTH WALES. Shipping Ports:—Birkenhead, and Saltney, near Chester, on the river Dee.

Report of Experiments made at the Wrexham Gas Works on the 3rd, 4th, and 5th, and at the Chester Gas Works on the 6th and 7th of August, 1848, upon the Gas Coals raised at the Brymbo Colliery, by Mr. A. WRIGHT, Gas Engineer, London.

At one work Fire-clay Retorts were used at a high temperature; at the other Iron Retorts at a moderate temperature; the results are, therefore, given separately, Clay and Iron being given as synonymous with high and moderate heats.

TWO YARD COAL.

CLAY RETORTS, 2 cwt. charge. 5½ hours.

Per Ton:
- Gas Cubic Feet 8880.
- Sp. Gr. first of Charge ·596 / middle „ ·462 / last „ ·300 — Mean Sp. Gr. 463. 5 feet per hour, equal to 15 candles.
- Gas by Weight 291·94 lbs.
- Tar 70 „
- Coke 12 cwt. 22 lbs.

The Coke of very superior quality.

POWELL COAL.

CLAY RETORTS, 2 cwt. charge. 5 hours.

Per Ton:
- Gas Cubic Feet 10165.
- Sp. Gr. first of Charge ·586 / middle „ ·456 / last „ ·428 — Mean Sp. Gr. 459. 5 feet per hour, equal to 14·88 candles.
- Gas by Weight 337·8 lbs.
- Tar 70 „
- Coke 11 cwt. 56 lbs.

POWELL COAL.

IRON RETORTS, 1¼ cwt. charge. 5 hours.

Per Ton:
- Gas Cubic Feet 8250.
- Sp. Gr. first of Charge ·560 / middle „ ·465 / last „ ·300 — equal to 15·3 candles, at 5 feet per hour.
- Gas by Weight 295·6 lbs.
- Tar 105·0 „
- Coke 11 cwt. 56 lbs.

This Coal yields Gas very easily, of a good quality, and at a moderate heat. The Coke is also, though small, very good. It is therefore well fitted for those who use Iron Retorts and require a superior Gas.

M. KELLY, Cast Iron Wharf, 31, Bankside, London.—Retorts of superior quality, Socket and Flange Pipes, Bends, Branches, Syphons, and every description of Castings for Gas and Water Works, Gasometers, Tanks, Purifiers, Condensers, &c., erected complete, or the materials supplied.

Gas Valves and Sluice Cocks on an improved principle. Patent Gas Tubing and Connections.

A stock of the above articles kept.

The Pipes and Retorts supplied by M. K. are cast vertically, which ensures soundness and equality of thickness throughout.

CAST-IRON MAIN PIPES FOR GAS OR WATER. STEWART'S PATENT.

ALEXANDER REID, Monument Chambers, 14, FISH-STREET-HILL, London, is now prepared to undertake contracts to any extent for the supply of Patent Cast-iron Pipes, either of English or Scotch make, and of Hot or Cold Blast Iron.

These Patent Pipes, being cast vertically in one piece, are perfectly formed, the outer and inner surfaces truly concentric, quite cylindrical in the bore, straight in the axis, and present an equal thickness of metal throughout.

Samples may be seen and prices given on application as above.

TO GAS COMPANIES.

GEORGE BARLOW and SON are prepared to supply RETORTS, Main Pipes, Gasometers, Purifiers, Condensers, Valves, and all descriptions of Cast and Wrought Iron Work; also British and Belgium Fire-clay Retorts; to every part of the empire, at the lowest possible prices. Also to sell or Exchange, on Commission, Apparatus which have become insufficent for present demand. The most approved Plans for setting Retorts.

9, CHARTERHOUSE-SQUARE, LONDON.

TO Gas Companies, Water Companies, and Others.—TO BE DISPOSED OF, about NINETY 24-Inch MAIN PIPES, at — per ton.

Application for particulars as to price, &c., to be made to the Storekeeper at the Chartered Gas Light and Coke Company's Works, Horseferry-road, Westminster.—February, 1849.

R. LAIDLAW AND SON, GAS ENGINEERS,

BRASS AND IRON FOUNDERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF GAS METERS, MALLEABLE IRON AND BLOCK-TIN TUBES, GAS LAMPS, PENDANTS, BRACKETS, AND FITTINGS, RETORTS, PIPES, and all APPARATUS required for GAS WORKS, of the best quality.

ORDERS promptly executed, and ESTIMATES given.

EDINBURGH AND GLASGOW.

PATENT FLEXIBLE GAS TUBING.

JAMES LYNE HANCOCK'S Vulcanized Indiarubber Hose Pipes and Tubing. Manufactory (and Warehouse), Goswell-mews, Goswell-road, London.

Gas Companies, Engineers, Gas Fitters, and the Trade generally, are respectfully informed this Tubing is now manufactured to any size, from ¼ inch bore and upwards, in 100-feet lengths, and perfectly cylindrical, either with or without a spiral wire inside.

VULCANIZED GLAZED FLEXIBLE TUBING, from ¼ inch up to 1 inch diameter, made in 24-feet lengths; or, covered with silk or worsted, up to 100 feet.

VULCANIZED HOSE, for FIRE ENGINES, BREWERS' USE, and for standing great pressures, (Rubber and Cloth combined), made to any length or size to fit the necessary screws, &c.

VULCANIZED INDIARUBBER AIR-TIGHT BAGS, made any size, for Gas Mains, with flexible tubes attached, and fitted with stopcocks complete.

"Brass Foundry, New-cut, Lambeth, July, 4, 1848.

"Gentlemen,—We have had now two years' experience in the use of your 'Patent Vulcanized Indiarubber Valve Canvas,' as applied to our Patent Valve Cocks (a most severe test of its capability to withstand pressure), and have great pleasure in informing you that we have the most satisfactory testimonials of its durability and efficacy. Many hundreds are fixed and in daily use under pressures varying from 10 to 300 lbs. per square inch. We have lately examined some that have been fixed now two years, and the rubber is as good as when first applied.

"We remain, gentlemen, yours respectfully,
"THOMAS LAMBERT and SON."

"Gas Light Company's Office, Worcester Sept. 2, 1848.

"Gentlemen,—I have examined the Vulcanized Indiarubber, after being acted on by coal tar, ammonia, sulphuretted hydrogen, and naphthaline, in six-inch socket-pipes, for twelve months, and find them in a good state of preservation. "Yours obediently,
(Signed) "THOS. RICHARDS."

Orders addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

CARTER'S Patent Safety Gas Valve or Main Cock.—Experience has demonstrated the superiority of this Invention as a substitute for the common Main Cock, which is so soon out of order, either becoming fixed or leaky, neither of which is likely to occur with these Valves. They have been several years in use in many of our largest establishments: in the Bank upwards of one thousand are fixed, where, as elsewhere, they are highly approved.

Many of the Gas Companies have adopted them for their Street Lamp Cocks, and thereby prevent the possibility of waste.

They are manufactured of all sizes, from 2-8 to 12 inches bore, and are cheaper than any other description of Cock now in use.

THOMAS LAMBERT and SON,

Patentees, corner of Short-street, New-cut, Lambeth; Manufacturers of Block Tin Tube, and every description of Gas, Steam, and Hydraulic Apparatus.

MESSRS. JOHN RUSSELL and CO., 69, Upper Thames-street, London, and Wednesbury, Manufacturers of Patent Wrought Iron Tubes for Gas, &c., continue to make the same uniform article in weight, &c., as before the expiration of the patent. Every tube is subjected to Hydraulic Test before sent out.

Also Manufacturers of Lap-welded Tubes for Locomotive and Marine Boilers, and Sheet Iron of every description.

WILLIAM SUGG, Gas Engineer and Manufacturer of Patent Wet and Dry Gas Meters, combining all the latest acknowledged improvements; Brass Founder, Gas Fitter, and Lamp Contractor; Manufacturer of all kinds of Plain and Ornamental Gas Apparatus, and Contractor for the Erection of Gas Works. Designs and Estimates submitted; Station Meters and Governors of any size.

Gas Meter and Apparatus Works, 19 and 20, Marsham-street, Westminster.

PATENT GAS METER MANUFACTORY,
No. 66, Snow-hill, London.

WILLIAM SMITH, by the improvements he has made in the Wet Meter, and which he has secured by her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent, the accuracy of their registry is rendered certain by the introduction of the adjusting slide and hydraulic, whereby a Perfect Water Level is readily obtained, and the Hydraulic precludes the possibility of abstracting water from the meter by increased pressure or otherwise, thus surmounting the great desideratum of the Wet Meter. In his Patent Equitable Gas Meter neatness and strength are combined, the backs and fronts of the case being stamped by powerful machinery out of thick plate iron (tinned or galvanized); and the internal construction is of the best metal, which will resist the action of any impurity in the gas.

Old Meters may readily have the adjusting slide and hydraulic applied, thereby having accurate measurement assured.

Station Meters, Governors, &c., made on the shortest notice.

A. WRIGHT, Gas Engineer and Meter Manufacturer, 55, Millbank-street, near the Houses of Parliament, Westminster, respectfully calls the attention of Gas Companies and Engineers who are not yet provided with Station Meters to the fact that he has erected two of the largest machines of this kind in existence, the one for the Chartered Gas Company, London, the other for the Hibernia Gas Company, Dublin, for both of which he has obtained the highest testimonials.

To this branch of business A. W. devotes much attention, as well as to the Manufacture of all kinds of Experimental Machinery for Gas purposes.

Consumers' Meters of all sizes at the usual prices, with a liberal discount to wholesale purchasers.

HENRY JONES, Gas Meter Maker, 44, Old-street, St. Luke's, London, begs to inform Gas Companies and Gas Fitters, that he is manufacturing Gas Meters of first-rate workmanship and material at 30 per cent. off the list of prices.

The above Meters are made with all the new improvements.

METER INDICES.

J. CLUER, Gas Meter, Index Maker, and Model Machinist, No. 1, Bowling-green-lane, Clerkenwell, London.

INDICES and all other Apparatus for Gas Meters of every size and kind, made on the shortest notice, of the best metal, and of superior workmanship.

Eighth Thousand.

A LETTER to the Right Hon. the Earl of CARLISLE on the COST and SUPPLY of GAS in the METROPOLIS. By a CIVIL ENGINEER. London: W. Strange, 21, Paternoster-row; and all booksellers in town and country. Price 1s.; by post, 1s. 4d.

THE "Gas Gazette."—The Back Numbers of the "Gas Gazette" may be had, separately or collectively, on application to WILLIAM STRANGE, 21, Paternoster-row, London.

Payments of arrears for the deliveries of the "Gazette" in 1847 are received by G. BARLOW and SON, 9, Charter-house-square, London.

TO Gas Engineers and Others.—Gas Works, Newport, Isle of Wight.—Tenders for Contract.—Persons willing to enter into a CONTRACT with the Newport Gas Light Company to take the above works and premises free of rent, to MANUFACTURE and SUPPLY such a sufficient quantity of inflammable GAS, of good quality, as may be required for the town of Newport and its vicinity, for the term of two, four, or six years, on payment of a proportionate sum of the rentals received by the company, and on the basis of such conditions as may be seen at the office of Mr. Charles Cowdery, Solicitor to the Company, are requested to send sealed tenders to the said Mr. Charles Cowdery, Newport, Isle of Wight, on or before the 14th of March, 1849.

A SITUATION as Manager of a Gas Works is WANTED by the Advertiser, who has been some years accustomed to practical gas making, and to the keeping of the gas and general accounts, both in England and abroad. Can have satisfactory testimonials from several eminent Engineers.

Address, A.B., care of Mr. Syrrett, 72, Old Broad-street, London.

AN Engineer of established Practice amongst Gas and Water Companies has a VACANCY for an ARTICLED PUPIL. Particulars may be known by addressing a letter to A.B., care of Mr. Ford, Bookseller, Barnsbury-place, Islington, London.

FIRE BRICKS.

JAMES NEWTON, late J. Newton and Son, Falcon Dock, Bankside, London, Depôt for Stourbridge and Newcastle Fire Bricks, Lumps, Tiles, Fire Clay, and Clay Retorts, &c., for Gas Works. Goods made to pattern on the shortest notice.

BRETTELL and WHITEHOUSE, late Brettell and Rufford, beg to inform Gas Companies and others requiring best STOURBRIDGE BRICKS and CLAY that they continue making all kinds of BRICKS, and warrant all their goods fully equal to any house in the trade.

Fire Brick Works, Stourbridge.

TO Purchasers and Consumers of Fire- CLAY GOODS.—HARPERS and MOORE, of the Delph Clay Works, Stourbridge, beg to call the attention of Gas Engineers, and Consumers generally of Fire-clay Goods, to the quality of their Fire-bricks and Clay Retorts, which they manufacture of all descriptions, to drawings or patterns, on the shortest notice.

A general assortment of Fire-clay Goods always on hand at their London Depôt, No. 7, Wenlock-road, City-road.

Shipping orders supplied to any extent.

S. PARTRIDGE, London Agent.

FIRE Clay Gas Retorts.—The sub- scribers have for many years been extensive manufacturers of FIRE CLAY RETORTS, and supply most of the works in the centre and east coast of Scotland. They will guarantee their Retorts to last from one to two years, and to give satisfaction. They are cheaper than iron, carbonize coal more quickly, and with less fuel. Their Retorts may be seen at work at Poplar Gas Works, London.

Price £2 to £3, according to size.

Fire Bricks and all other Fire Clay Articles furnished of best manufacture, and at moderate prices.

FRASER and SANDERSON.

Inverkeithing, March 6, 1849.

Annual Expense of Retorts at the Dunfermline Gas Work, showing the difference of Expense betwixt Iron and Clay Retorts.

To May, 1835, Iron Retorts used . .	£161	1 10
1836, Do. . .	154	17 9
1837, Do. . .	167	17 0
1838, Iron, and Clay commenced	137	3 0
1839, Iron and Clay . .	81	18 0
1840, Clay Retorts . . .	20	5 0
1841, Do. . . .	29	5 0
1842, Do. . . .	22	10 0
1843, Do. . . .	24	0 0
1844, Do. . . .	19	2 10
1845, Do. . . .	14	14 0
1846, Do. to 1848, average	14	18 0

Copy Letter—Mr. Reid, Manager of Montrose Gas Light Company, to Messrs. Fraser and Sanderson.

Gas Works, Montrose, Oct. 19, 1844.

Gentlemen,—As it is likely we may require other three Clay Retorts soon, of the kind you made for us last, viz., D shape, having the mouths formed to suit mouth-pieces for circular retorts 14 inches diameter, I would thank you to say, in course of post, how soon you could supply us with three of them. We have not yet tried the last we received; but I may mention that we are now working a set of Retorts which are going into their third year, and give as little reason to think them nearly worn out as they did eighteen months ago. We have repaired holes, which have been more than once widened out to 16 inches by 8 inches, to receive a piece of fire tile; and after being put in it has immediately cemented itself so that you could scarcely point out where it had been repaired. I mention these facts to show that there is something peculiar in your materials or in the workmanship in these Retorts, which none other, so far as I know, have ever equalled. I am, &c.

OFFICE of the British Gas Light Com- pany (incorporated by Act of Parliament), No. 11, George-yard, Lombard-street, London, March 7, 1849.—Notice is hereby given, that the HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Proprietors of this Company will be held at this Office on Wednesday, the 28th instant, at one o'clock precisely, pursuant to the Act of Parliament, to transact the usual business, and to declare the dividend for the half-year ending the 31st December, 1848. The Transfer Books will be closed on the 27th instant, and be reopened on the 16th of April next.

By order of the Court of Directors,

JOHN WOODROOFFE, Clerk of the Company.

THE British Gas Light Company: under Deed of Settlement. Office, No. 11, George-yard, Lombard-street, London, March 7, 1849.—Notice is hereby given that the HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Proprietors of this Company will be held at this Office on Wednesday, the 28th instant, at one o'clock precisely, pursuant to the Deed of Settlement, to transact the usual business, and to declare the Dividend for the half-year ending the 31st December, 1848. The Transfer Books will be closed on the 27th instant, and be reopened on the 16th of April next.

By order of the Board of Directors,

JOHN WOODROOFFE, Secretary.

THE Great Northern Railway.— The Directors are ready to receive TENDERS for the SUPPLY of 4000 tons of RAILWAY CHAIRS according to specification. The tenders to be lodged at this office (sealed up, addressed to the Secretary, and marked "Tenders for Chairs,") before Twelve o'clock on Tuesday, the 20th inst., and parties tendering are required to be then in attendance. The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest tender.

Tenders will not be received upon any other than the printed official form, which, with the specification, may be had on application at this office, or at the office of the Company's engineer, 6, Great George-street, Westminster, on or after Friday, the 9th inst.

By order, J. R. MOWATT, Sec.

Offices, 14, Moorgate-street, London, March 2, 1849.

REVOLUTION in Light.—Public NOTICE.—What Lights are these? Lights that would have made the ancients gaze—living men admire. —The Diamond Lamp gives every satisfaction; its superior will never come.—The Vertical Lamp is shadowless, and simple to perfection. The Pearl Candle Lamp is worth a hundred other candle lamps. To sell the ordinary candle lamp is now impossible: the public have long enough been pestered with such rubbish.—The Star, the Golden, the Glass, the Ring, and the Reflecting Gas Burners are beyond comparison the most brilliant of Gas Lights. The Metropolitan Light Company her Majesty's dominions with light supply. The public will have none other. The Eight New Lights are constantly burning at the Company's Establishment, RICHARD CLARK, Resident Manager, 447, West Strand, next door to the Electric Telegraph Company.

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NOTICES.

All communications relative to the editing of the JOURNAL OF GAS LIGHTING, and orders for Advertisements, to be addressed to the Editor and Proprietor, THOMAS G. BARLOW, Civil Engineer, 32, Bucklersbury, London; and any persons who are desirous of receiving the publication regularly are requested to give orders to that effect to their Booksellers or News Agents; or to William Strange, 21, Paternoster-row, London.

The Terms of Subscription are:—

Six Shillings per Annum for the Quarterly Journal and Monthly Supplement.

Post-office orders to be made payable to WILLIAM STRANGE.

Advertisements are inserted at the rate of 5s. per six lines of 54 words, and 6d. per line of nine words for all beyond, subject to

15 per cent. discount for 3 insertions.
25 ditto ditto 6 ditto.
33⅓ ditto ditto 12 ditto.

The Editor will be particularly obliged by his friends forwarding to him Notices of all Meetings, Trials, or Appeals which it may be interesting to the Gas World to have reported.

Circular to Gas Companies.

Our article under this head in the journal of last month has excited general attention, and procured for us in many quarters hearty expressions of good wishes for our *success*, for which we are deeply sensible; the effect of such encouragement will be to stimulate us to increased exertions, in order to merit the support of all who have the true interest of the science and practice of gas-lighting at heart. The seed already sown has taken root, and we fully rely upon an early and abundant harvest, in improving the situation of the gas manufacturer and gas consumer.

For the moment our project for the formation of a "*United Metropolitan Gas Company*" is eclipsed by the exciting contest going on between the old companies now lighting the city of London with gas, and the projected "Great Central Consumers' Gas Company," the bill for which has been read a second time in the Commons, and goes into committee on Tuesday, the 13th instant. A reporter will attend on our behalf, and we hope in our next number to give a verbatim report of the evidence produced on this important inquiry, upon which hangs the fate of almost every gas-work in the empire. We understand that three petitions have been presented against the bill, viz., one from the Court of Sewers, another from certain bankers, merchants, and traders of the City; and a third from the City Gas Company.

A petition from consumers in its favour, signed, it is asserted, by 4900 persons, has been presented, which is easily accounted for when we consider how much may be done by "enormous lying," operating on the ignorance of the London public in relation to such matters, and more especially when we find a paper, calling itself respectable, like the *Morning Advertiser*, devoting a whole column of its issue of the 5th to an article abusive of the existing gas companies, founded on the following calculation, which they present to their credulous readers as the product and profit realised by gas companies upon every ton of coal used in a gas-work:—

"8000 to 9000 feet of gas at 4s. ..	£1	12	0
12 cwt. of coke, estimated	0	8	0
75 lbs. of tar	1	8	0!!
118 gallons!! of ammonia	0	0	4¾
Essential oil of naphtha	0	0	0
Pitch	0	0	0
	£3	8	4¾
Deduct cost of coal	0	16	0
Profit on one ton	£2	12	4¾"

They go further and state, "At 6s. per thousand feet, the profit by gas, coke, tar, and ammonia is £3. 8s. 4¾d., besides what may be obtained by the naphtha;" and then, of course, call the gas companies all the hard names they can think of. The next day a party indignant at such conduct, and who boldly gives his name and address, points out the error, and rectifies the calculation as follows:—

9250 feet of gas sold to public and private consumers at an average price of 4s. 6d. per 1000 feet	2	0	10
21 bushels of coke left after heating the retorts, worth on an average 3½d. per bushel	0	7	7
2 bushels of breeze at 1½d. per bushel	0	0	3
10 gallons of tar at 1d. per gallon ..	0	0	10
Ammoniacal liquor	0	0	2
	£2	9	8

The expenses of obtaining these products being:						
Coal at an average price of seasons, including unloading, lighterage, and landing at works	£0	17	0			
Labour, purification, wear and tear of retorts and tools, rates and taxes, salaries to secretaries, engineers, clerks, inspectors, collectors, stationery, stamps, and office expenses, bad debts, solicitors' and law charges, repairs of works and apparatus pipes, &c., lighting, cleaning, and repairing street lamps, and other incidental charges	£1	8	0	1	17	8
Leaving a profit of				0	12	0

instead of £2. 9s. 8d., as the article to which it was a reply had stated. One would have thought this had quieted the inventors of fabulous tales about profits never realized; but no. Next day a correspondent, who shelters himself under the name of a "Gas Consumer," starts up and says, "If my arithmetic is correct, 12s. is a profit on the *outlay* of £1. 17s. 8d., at 31½ per cent. If this is not a monopolist's profits, I leave my fellow gas consumers to say what is." The dexterous use of the word "outlay" would lead a person unacquainted with the subject to believe it meant the *capital* invested in the trade, and thus that the gas companies were pocketing 31½ per cent. per annum on their capital, whereas any one undertaking to discuss such a subject ought to know that, as a general rule, about £10 is employed for each ton of coal distilled, so that, if the "Gas Consumer" had fairly stated the case, he would have admitted that 31½ per cent. profit on the returns yielded only 6 per cent. on the capital invested.

No wonder, therefore, that, with such unscrupulous aid, the gas consumers really believe that they have good ground for complaint, and nothing but a parliamentary investigation will satisfy them that they are deceived. For ourselves, we are decidedly of opinion that any faltering or yielding now on the part of the gas companies would be highly imprudent; we recommend them rather to court the fullest inquiry and satisfy a competent tribunal that they have dealt fairly with their clients, and that they are supplied with a good article at as cheap a rate as can be done by any new company.

The course taken by the City Commissioners of Sewers, seems to us to be eminently wise and judicious. They allow the parties every opportunity of proving their case before a committee of the House of Commons, and have limited their demands to the insertion of clauses having for their object the protection of the ratepayers of the city of London, who are, in fact, now supplied with gas at considerably below cost price. The Commissioners of Sewers demand,

"1st. That the company be required to supply gas to your court for the public lamps upon terms not higher than those at the present time charged by the existing companies.

"2nd. That similar powers of control over the pavements and works connected with laying down the mains of this company be reserved to your honourable court as you at present possess over the existing gas and water companies in similar works under the City of London Sewers Acts, 1848.

"3. That this company should be compelled to supply gas of an illuminating power, and of quality, at least, equal to that at present supplied by the existing gas companies.

"4. That, if any general inspector of gas should hereafter be appointed by the Court of Common Council, he should have full power to inspect the meters and other works of the company."

Should these conditions be accepted by the Consumers' Gas Company, and the price of 4s. per 1000 feet to private consumers be maintained, it will amount virtually to an engagement to supply ALL the gas required by the citizens of London, at 3s. per 1000 feet, *as measured on its exit from the works;* and we need scarcely say how gratified we shall be if, contrary to our expectations, they prove their ability to fulfil such engagement, for it opens a new era to the extension of gas-lighting in directions hitherto considered as closed to it.

Our provincial readers may obtain much useful information, upon the subject by the perusal of a pamphlet just published in the shape of "A Letter to the Earl of Carlisle on the Cost and Supply of Gas in the Metropolis."* It contains a tolerably accurate abstract of the present state of the question, and some useful statistical information applicable to all parts of the empire.

The iron market has experienced a considerable rise since our last, the advance upon pig iron in Scotland being about 5s. per ton, and upon bar and sheet iron in Staffordshire 20s. Within the last few days, however, the market has received a check, and extreme rates have not been maintained.

P.S.—The omission of the editor of the *Morning Advertiser* to correct a statement which appears in that paper of the 8th instant, asserting that "gas is sold at Croydon at 2s. 6d. per 1000 feet expenses included," compels us to insert the following extract from the scale of charges of the only gas company at Croydon:—

CROYDON COMMERCIAL GAS AND COKE COMPANY.—The Company now submit the following reduced scale of charges. By Meter 7s. per 1000 cubic feet. By Time, as follows:—

FOR SIX DAYS' BURNING. Twelve-hole Argand or Batswing Burners.									FOR SEVEN DAYS' BURNING. Twelve-hole Argand or Batswing Burners.								
Time of Burning.	Per Annum.			Winter Quarter.			Summer Quarter.			Time of Burning.	Per Annum.			Winter Quarter.			Summer Quarter.		
From Sunset to	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	From Sunset to	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
9 o'clock	2	2	0	0	14	6	0	6	6	9 o'clock	2	8	0	0	16	0	0	8	0
10 ,,	2	12	0	0	18	6	0	7	6	10 ,,	3	0	0	1	1	0	0	9	0
11 ,,	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	10	0	11 ,,	3	10	0	1	3	0	0	12	0
12 ,,	3	8	0	1	2	0	0	12	0	12 ,,	4	0	0	1	6	0	0	14	0

One hour extra allowed on Saturday nights.

The Company supply Meters upon a moderate rental, which are to remain the property of the Company, and to be paid for by the renter if injured or removed, and not to be unconnected without permission having been first obtained from the Company.

The rent will be for a Two-light Meter ..... 4s. per year.
" Three-light do. ..... 5s. do.
" Five-light do. ..... 7s. do.
" Ten-light do. ..... 8s. do.

J. and W. DRUMMOND, H. RICHARDS, } Joint Secretaries.

Correspondence.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT.

Sir,—As you have circulated much useful information on the subject of the electric light through your valuable columns allow me to call attention to its present position and prospects, in a few brief observations. On the announcement to the world of Mr. Staite's advance towards complete success, which it was publicly held out was just within his reach, expectation was at its acmé. The formation of a company of wealthy and influential men being advertised, all idea of failure was at an end, and on his puppet-show exhibitions of electric corruscations of great brilliancy from the portico of the National Gallery, and those of a rival patentee in Waterloo-place, the

* Published by W. Strange, 21, Paternoster-row, London.

gullible came to the conclusion that all was as it should be, and that this highly-desirable illumination was about to turn night into day, and supersede all other artificial light, at a cost of next to nothing. How far Mr. Staite is answerable for misleading the public is yet to be seen; and I should very much like to hear his explanation on the subject,—a concession which, I think, he undoubtedly owes to more interests than one. It now appears to me evident that the whole proceedings have been carried on from motives not of the most disinterested character, and for the purpose of inducing the public to subscribe for shares in the company before the patentee knew himself whether he was successful or not, and whether the purpose for which it was formed could ever be carried out. It is quite clear his exhibition of light was premature, and that he is now at a complete standstill, from inability to render his light continuous. I have not yet seen any names advertised as directors in whom the public might place some confidence, nor can we suppose that any gentleman of character and property would lend their names until they fairly saw the invention tested to complete success, and capable of doing all the patentee has claimed for it. From the several specifications of other parties, which have appeared in your columns, I believe Mr. Staite approaches nearest to success; but his self-acting apparatus is yet unusually complex and expensive, to an extent which must prevent its application; and, until the difficulty can be got over of keeping the carbon elements at their proper distance by a single and inexpensive process, the electric light must remain merely a beautiful experimental toy. At present there is something radically wrong at bottom; and I think the public are entitled to a full explanation from Mr. Staite, and which he will give if he wishes his character free from suspicion.

Newington, Feb. 27. E. L.

Register of New Patents.

[We give the following brief outline of Mr. Croll's new patent, and shall return to the subject next month more in detail.]

Alexander Angus Croll, of the Gas Works, Tottenham, for "*improvements in the manufacture of gas, and in apparatus to be used in transmitting gas.*" Patent dated Feb. 22, 1849.

The first of these improvements relates to such retorts as are supplied with coal from both ends. In these retorts it has been the practice to supply the coal first to the one end, and, when this charge has been partially exhausted of the gaseous products, to throw in a supply at the other end. It has been also the practice in such retorts to have a pipe for carrying off the gas attached to each end of the retort. Mr. Croll has found that it is attended with great saving to supply the charge to both ends at the same time, and to have only one pipe to carry off the gaseous products; and in these alterations consists the first of the improvements now patented. A second improvement consists in the introduction of a jet of steam through, and amongst, some carbon or coke, which is kept in an incandescent state at the end of the retort, opposite to that by which the gas produced from the coal is escaping. The products of the steam and carbon are thus made to unite with the gas as it is generated. A third improvement consists in causing the impure gas, as produced from the retort, to pass through several vessels arranged on the principle of Wolf's apparatus, and filled with water charged with sulphurous acid. The sulphur of the sulphuretted hydrogen contained in the gas unites with the sulphur of the sulphurous acid gas with which the water in the vessels is charged, whereby the gas is purified from sulphuretted hydrogen, and the sulphur which is regenerated from the combination is obtained in the form of flowers of sulphur. A fourth improvement relates to a means of keeping the gas in a gasholder, situated at a great distance from the gas manufactory, at the same pressure as the gas in the pipes intervening between the works and the gasholder. The exhausting apparatus employed for charging the gasholder has a "regulator" connected to a pipe, joining the gasholder with the gas-main at some point in advance of the exhauster. By this arrangement the exhauster is prevented from reducing the pressure of the gas in the mains too low for the supply of the consumers situated in the intermediate distances between the gas manufactory and the distant gasholder.—Claims—1. The simultaneous charging of long retorts at both ends, as described. 2. The introduction of steam into the retorts for improving the illuminating power of the gas. 3. The using of sulphurous acid gas for purifying gas. And, 4. The apparatus described for facilitating the distribution of gas.

Miscellaneous News.

Artificial Light.—Professor Brande delivered a lecture at the Royal Institution "On the Theory and Practice of the Production of Light." Mr. Brande commenced by referring to the mould candles and single-wicked oil-lamps used in houses and streets at the beginning of the present century; and remarked that the vast improvement made in artificial illumination might be mentioned as a striking instance of the great influence of applied science on the comforts of life. He then proceeded to give a statement of the scentific causes of this improvement. The common flame, the evolution of light, results from two independent causes—ignition and combustion. Ignition is probably a mere transient physical state of matter, producing no change in the ignited substance. Combustion is essentially a chemical phenomenon: the heat and light produced are the effect of successive chemical actions, and the substance is permanently changed. Combustion, then, may be regarded as the origin of the heat—ignition of the light afforded by flame. Mr. Brande demonstrated, by many experiments, that the luminosity of flame is due to solid mater existing in the combustible gas; and he noticed the expansive effect of heat in throwing down charcoal in the combustion of olefiant gas. The condition of the fitness of bodies for purposes of common illumination were stated to be, that the matter from which the luminosity is to be obtained should be combustible; and that the products of the combustion of oil, wax, tallow, and gas were contrasted with those of phosphorous, arsenic, &c., which, but for the corrosive and poisonous matters resulting from their combustion, might be used as sources of light. It was also noticed that, though carbonic acid gas be in itself noxious, it becomes harmless when diffused through the atmosphere. The importance of an accurate adjustment of the solid matter of the combustible to the oxygen required for its combustion was next dwelt upon. The light of flame must be as nearly white as possible. This was proved by obliteration of colour when viewed by a monochromatic flame. That artificial light may imitate that of the one in purity was shown by the obtaining a talbotype in less than a minute by the light of phosphorous burnt in oxygen. A brilliant light was afterwards exhibited produced from a kind of petroleum. From 130 to 150 gallons of this substance are daily collected at Riddings, Derbyshire. By distillation it yields five per cent. of naptha, five per cent of paraffine (mineral tallow), and 80 per cent. of mineral oil. This oil is worth above 4s. a gallon; and when burnt in a common argand lamp gives the light of seven candles at the cost of 3-8ths of a penny per hour. In conclusion, Mr. Brande noticed the electric light. He stated that the mode of procuring cheap electricity must precede the economical use of illumination; and that were this obtained, water might be decomposed, and its hydrogen napthalized and burnt so as to produce a vivid, bright, and steady flame in its other element, oxygen.

Extraordinary Phenomenon.—Passage of Hydrogen in Currents through Solid Bodies.—M. Louyet has communicated to the French Academy of Sciences the following singular results of some experimental researches in which he has been engaged into the properties of gasses. If a current of hydrogen gas emanating from a capillary orifice be directed against a sheet of paper, held a few millimetres from the orifice, so that the current be perpendicular to it, the paper is traversed by the gas. But the gas does not percolate through, as might have been expected; it passes as a current, and may be inflamed behind the paper, as though nothing intervened between the gaseous current and the ignited matter; and farther, spongy platinum became incandescent behind the paper, in the path of the current, if the paper be three or four centimetres from the orifice, provided the metal is placed against the paper, or at least a very slight distance from it. The pressure under which the phenomenon is produced does not exceed from ten to twelve centimetres of water. "To my great surprise," Louyet adds, "I have established that hydrogen gas traverses with equal facility gold leaf and beaten silver. Thus, surround spongy platinum with several folds of gold or silver leaf, and direct against it a current of hydrogen, the platinum will become incandescent, and the gold or silver will adhere to its surface. Behind leaf tin, also, spongy platinum is, in like manner, strongly heated. Through a thin membrane of gutta percha, such as is obtained by evaporating a slight layer of it from a solution in chloroform, hydrogen likewise passes; but hydrogen gas does not sensibly pass through pellicles of blown glass, however thin they may be."

On Heat and Voltaic Ignition.—Extract from a Lecture delivered at the Royal Institution, Feb. 16, by Professor Grove, F.R.S.:—"It may be expected that in a lecture on voltaic ignition some notice should be taken of the electric light, which has recently attracted much attention. Now, it is a very dangerous thing, and perhaps shows a degree of boldness for which I shall be found fault with, to speak of futurity in matters in which the fertility of human powers is concerned. I am well aware that the predictions of scientific men are seldom realized, and that a man runs as much risk in saying what may fail as what may succeed. It is difficult to say how far the assiduity and intellect of man may go, but I shall not be restrained by these considerations from speaking what I think. I believe I am correct in stating that, since the experiment I exhibited here seven years ago, the improvements that have been made have been in the mechanical and structural details of the voltaic arrangement. I am not aware that any new source of power has been discovered. I, yesterday, repeated those experiments, and I believe I may say, that the nitric-acid battery is the only one hitherto invented which offers anything like a practical means of applying this power to illuminating purposes. The powers of voltaism, for lighting, were thoroughly investigated in Davy's time; the battery was not, however, so constant as we now have it. I yesterday repeated my experiments with a battery of thirty cells, and made a calculation, from the combination and decomposition going on in each cell, of the expenditure of acids aud metals going on, from which it resulted that a cost of 2s. per hour must be borne for these ingredients alone. But there are, of course, other charges; there will be sure to be some loss of mercury, and the battery must be charged, and a certain amount of skilful manipulation is indispensable, so that I cannot reckon the cost per hour at less than from 3s. to 3s. 6d. But what do we get in return? This I also calculated in the following manner:—I took a piece of white paper and a rod of wire, and calculated the amount of light by the depth of the shadow, according to the well-known law of radiant forces, the intensity of the light diminishing as the square of the distance of the luminous body. I thus found that my light was equal to that of 1444 wax candles. This is not a bad return for an expenditure of 4s.; still, however, there are many difficulties which the best arrangements have not, so far as I have seen, got over. In the present state of the art and science, I see no obstacle to the immediate employment of the voltaic light for many important purposes, where a vast amount of illuminating power is required upon a given spot. In lighthouses it could be applied, its intermittent character being no objection there. Upon the whole, I may say that I rose from my later investigations with very much more hope of seeing our ordinary wants supplied by this light than I felt when my attention was first directed to an experimental inquiry into the subject."

Share List.

THE PRICES QUOTED ARE THOSE AT WHICH THE LAST SALES HAVE BEEN MADE.

The Companies whose names are printed in italic type are incorporated by Act of Parliament.

Number of Shares issued.	Amount per Share £	Name of Company.	Amount paid up per Share £ s. d	Dividend per Cent. per Ann. £ s. d	Price. £ s. d
		ENGLAND.			
		Aberdare			
		Abergavenny			
		Aberystwith			
		Abingdon			
		Accrington £5500		5 0 0	
		Alcester			
		Alford, Lincolnsh.			
		Alfreton			
		Alnwick			
		Alston Moor			
		Alton			
800	5	Altrincham	5 0 0		
		Amlwch			
		Ampthill			
350	10	Andover	10 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0
		Appleby			
		Arundel			
		Ashbourn, Derby			
		Ashburton			
		Ashby-de-la-Zouch			
		Ashford, Kent			
		Ashton-under-Line £42,500		13 4 0	
		Atherstone			
		Axminster			
225	20	Aylesbury	20 0 0	5 0 0	20 0 0
		Aylsham, Norfolk			
		Bacup, Yorkshire			
		Bakewell			
		Baldock			
		Banbury			
		Bangor			
500	5	Barking, Essex	4 10 0	5 11 0	5 0 0
250	10	Barnard Castle	10 0 0	5 10 0	10 15 0
		Barnet			
		Barnsley £6000		9 0 0	
100	20	Barnstaple	20 0 0	10 0 0	25 0 0
		Barton			
120	25	Basingstoke	25 0 0	8 0 0	28 0 0
2400	20	*Bath*	16 0 0	10 0 0	21 to 23
		Battle £2000		6 0 0	
56	26½	Bawtry	26 10 0	5 0 0	25 0 0
		Beaumaris			
		Beccles, Bungay, and Lowestoft			
		Bedford			
		Belford			
		Bedale, Yorkshire			
		Belper			
		Beminster			
		Berkhempstead			
700	5½	Berwick-on-Tweed	5 10 0	6 8 0	5 15 0
		Beverley			
		Bewdley			
		Bideford	10 0 0	6 0 0	10 10 0
		Biggleswade			
		Bicester			
		Bilston £25,000			
		Billericay			
		Bingley			
		Birkenhead and Claughton £56553	34 0 0	3 7 6	31 to 33
2400	50	*Birmingham and Staffordshire*	50 0 0	8 0 0	64 to 66
	25	*Ditto*, new shares	7 10 0	8 0 0	10½ to 11½
704	75	Birmingham	75 0 0	6 13 4	108 to 110
		Bishop's Auckland			
		Bishop's Stortford			
		Blackburn £24,000		8 0 0	
		Blandford			
		Blythe			
		Bodmin			
		Bognor			
		Bolton £49,500		9 0 0	
		Boroughbridge			
		Boston £8000		6 0 0	
200	10	Bourn	10 0 0	5 0 0	
		Brackley			
		Bradford, Wilts.			
		Bradford, Yorksh. £45,000		10 0 0	
		Brampton, Cumb.			
		Brandon, Suffolk			
		Brecon			
		Bridge-end, Glam.			
		Brierly Hill			
2250	20	*Brighton*	20 0 0	5 0 0	16 to 16 10
1125	20	„ new shares	16 0 0	5 0 0	
		Brighton and Hove £50,276			
4250	20	*Bristol*	20 0 0	10 0 0	37 to 39
1630	25	*Bristol and Clifton*	25 0 0	6 0 0	25 0 0
		Brixham			
		Braintree			
600	50	*Brentford*	50 0 0	6 0 0	46 to 48
	25	„ new shares	8 0 0	6 0 0	7 to 8
		Brentwood			
		Bridgnorth			
		Bridgwater £6000		5 0 0	
		Bridlington			
		Bridport			
		Brigg			
		Broadstairs			
		Bromley, Kent			
		Bromsgrove			
		Bruton			
100	25	Buckingham	25 0 0	5 0 0	25 0 0
		Bungay (see Beccles)			
		Burford			
		Burlington			
		Burnley £19,946			
		Burslem			
		Burton-on-Trent			
		Bury St. Edmund's			
		Bury, Lanc. £6570			
		Buxton			
280	10	Bideford	10 0 0	6 0 0	10 10 0
120	10	Bruton, Somerset	10 0 0	4 0 0	8 0 0
		Calne, Wilts			
		Camborne			
		Cambridge £32,000		7 0 0	
240	50	*Canterbury* Gas and Water	50 0 0	6 0 0	57 to 58
240	25	*Ditto*, second issue	25 0 0	6 0 0	25 0 0
		Cardiff £10,500		7 10 0	
		Carlisle £9000		8 0 0	
		Carmarthen			
		Carnarvon			
		Chapel on the Frith			
		Chard			
		Chatham (see Rochester)			
		Chatteris			
		Cheadle			
		Chelmsford			
		Cheltenham £17,242		8 10 0	
		Chepstow			
		Chertsey			
		Chesham, Bucks			
		Chester			
		Chesterfield £12,023			
240	25	Chichester	25 0 0	6 0 0	30 0 0
		Chippenham			
		Chipping Norton			
		Chirk			
		Chorley			
		Cirencester			
		Clifton (Bristol and Clifton)			
		Cleckheaton, York.			
		Clitheroe			
		Cockermouth			
		Colchester			
		Colne, Lancashire			
		Coleford, Gloucest.			
		Coggeshall			
		Congleton £5000		7 10 0	
		Cowbridge			
800	25	*Coventry*	25 0 0	5 0 0	20 0 0
		Cowes			
		Crewkerne			
		Croydon			
		Cranbrook £1900		5 0 0	
		Crediton			
		Crewe, Cheshire			
		Darlaston			
		Darlington			
250	20	Dartford	20 0 0	7 10 0	27 0 0
		Dartmouth			
125	20	Daventry	20 0 0	6 0 0	24 8 0
		Dawley, Shrop.			
		Dawlish			
500	6	Denbigh	6 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0
820	10	Deptford, Bermondsey, and Rotherhithe	10 0 0	5 0 0	
		Derby £16,250		7 10 0	
90	20	Dereham (East)	20 0 0	4 10 0	
1000	5	*Dewsbury*	5 0 0	7 10 0	8 12 6
		Devizes			
4000	5	*Devonport*	5 0 0	4 0 0	5 14 0
		Diss			
		Doncaster			
280	25	Dorchester	25 0 0	5 0 0	25 0 0
		Dorking			
		Douglas, Isle of M.			
220	50	*Dover*	50 0 0	7 0 0	62 0 0
		Downham			
		Driffield			
		Droitwich			
600	20	*Dudley*	20 0 0	3 0 0	16 to 18
		Dunmow			
		Dunstable			
		Durham			
276	9	Dursley, Gloster	9 0 0	5 10 0	8 0 0
		Elland			
		Ellesmere			
300	19	Epsom	19 0 0		
		Evesham			
		Exeter £40,000		8 0 0	
		Exmouth			
		Eye, Suffolk			
		Fakenham			
		Falmouth			
		Fareham			
120	25	Farnham	25 0 0	10 0 0	42 0 0
		Farringdon			
		Faversham			
		Fleetwood			
		Folkestone			
		Framlingham			
		Frome			
		Garstang			
		Gillingham, Dorset			
		Glastonbury			
		Glossop £6000		7 0 0	
		Gloucester £24,600		7 10 0	
		Gomersal			
		Godalming			
		Gosport			
		Grantham			
		Gravesend			
1000	10	*Great Grimsby*	6 10 0	8 0 0	8 5 0
		Guildford			
		Guisborough			
		Hadleigh			
		Hales Owen			
300	6	Halesworth	6 0 0	7 10 0	5 10 0
		Halifax £15,000		8 0 0	
		Halstead			
		Harleston			
		Harrogate £10,000			
		Hartlepool £7835		7 0 0	
		Haslingden, Lansh			
330	50	Hastings and St. Leonard's	50 0 0	6 0 0	60 0 0
		Haverfordwest			
		Haverhill			
		Haworth, Yorks.			
		Helstone			
		Hemel Hempstead			
300	10	Henley-on-Thams.	10 0 0		
		Hereford £5300		4 0 0	
		Herne Bay			
270	10	Hexham	10 0 0	7 0 0	12 0 0
		Heywood £10,000		7 10 0	
230	10	Hinckley	10 0 0	5 0 0	7 0 0
		Hindley, Lancash.			
		Hitchen			
		Hythe			
		Hoddesden			
		Holbeach			
		Holmfirth £8335		6 0 0	
		Holyhead			
		Holywell (see British Provincial)			
		Honiton			
		Horncastle			
		Houghton-le-Sprg.			
		Horsham			
		Howden			
		Hull, Sculcoats (see British Provin.)			
		Hull, £11,712. 10s.		8 0 0	
		Hungerford			
		Huddersfield			
520	5	High Wycombe	5 0 0		5 0 0
		Hyde, Cheshire			
		Ilminster			
		Ilford			
		Ilfracombe			
		Ironbridge			
1400	10	*Ipswich*	10 0 0	8 0 0	15 0 0
1400	10	„ new shares	5 0 0	8 0 0	
800	25	*Isle of Thanet* (Ramsgate&Mar.)	20 0 0	5 0 0	17½ to 18
		Kendal £7600		7 10 0	
		Kenilworth			
		Keswick			
100	25	Kettering	25 0 0	5 0 0	25 0 0
		Kiddermins. £8000		5 0 0	
		King's Langley			
		Kington, Hereford			
		Kirkby Lonsdale			
		Knutsford			
		Llanelly			
		Llandovery			
		Leamington Priors £20,000		6 0 0	
		Ledbury			
		Leeds Old Comp. old stk., £60,300		10 0 0	
		new „ £11,527		6 0 0	
		Leeds New Comp.			
		Leek			
		Leicester		7 0 0	
		Leigh			
125	20	Leighton Buzzard	20 0 0	5 0 0	
		Leominster			
		Leyburn, Yorksh.			
		Liskeard			
330	25	Lewes	25 0 0	5 0 0	23 0 0
		Lincoln £8000		10 0 0	
		Leyland, Lancash.			
		Lichfield			
		Liverpool United	100 0 0	10 0 0	143¼ to 149¼
		„ ½ sh.	25 0 0	10 0 0	36⅜ to 37⅛
		Langport			
		London Comps.—			
5000	40	*British*	18 0 0	5 11 1	13 to 15
		„ debentures		4 0 0	
5000	20	„ Prov.—(Ayr, Clonmel, Gloucester, Holywell, Hull, Norwich, Stoke, Trowbridg)	20 0 0	7 0 0	19 to 21
	20	„ Prov., new	3 0 0	7 0 0	3 to 3½
	25	*Commercial*	25 0 0	5 10 0	25 to 26
	25	„ new shres	10 0 0	5 10 0	pr.to½pm.
	25	„ „	2 10 0	5 10 0	pr.to½pm.
12,000	50	*Chartered*	50 0 0	6 0 0	46 to 48
6000	50	„ new shares	10 0 0	6 0 0	9 to 9¼
1000	100	*City of London*	100 0 0	10 0 0	240 0 0
1000	100	„ new shares	75 0 0	10 0 0	210 0 0
4000	50	*Equitable*	50 0 0	4 10 0	32 0 0
10,000	20	European—(Amiens, Boulogne, Caen, Havre, Nantes, and Rouen)	20 0 0		8 to 10
8000	50	*Impl. Continental*—(Amsterdam, Aix-la-Chapelle Antwerp, Berlin, Bordeaux, Brussels, Cologne, Frankft., Ghent, Haarlem Hanover, Lille,			

Number of Shares issued.	Amount per Share	Name of Company.	Amount paid up per Share	Dividend per Cent. per Ann.	Price.
	£		£ s. d	£ s. d	£ s. d
		Marseilles, Rotterdam, Toulouse, Vienna)	42 0 0		35 to 37
7000	50	„ new shares	38 0 0		39 to 41
	50	„ third issue	42 10 0		52 to 55
10,000	50	*Imperial*	50 0 0	6 0 0	64 to 66
		„ debentures			
4000	40	*Independent*	40 0 0	6 0 0	60 to 62
3000	50	*London*	50 0 0		10 to 20
3000	50	„ preference	50 0 0		20 to 30
9000	50	*Phœnix*	47 0 0	5 0 0	28 to 30
320	50	*Poplar*	50 0 0	4 0 0	28 to 30
1600	100	*Ratcliff*	90 0 0	5 0 0	73 to 75
4000	25	*South Metrop.*	25 0 0	6 0 0	21 to 23
9000	50	United General—(Cork, Dublin, Limer., Waterf.)	50 0 0	2 10 0	12 10 0
12,500	20	Western	10 0 0		
		Lostwithiel			
		Loughborough			
240	25	*Louth*	25 0 0	6 0 0	26 10 0
		Lowestoft (see Beccles)			
611	5	Ludlow Union	5 0 0	6 0 0	5 0 0
		Luton			
		Lyme Regis			
		Lymington			
		Malmesbury			
		Macclesfield £20,000		4 13 5	
		Maidenhead			
250	50	Maidstone	50 0 0	10 0 0	100 0 0
		Maldon			
		Marlborough			
		Malton (New)			
		Manningtree			
		Mansfield £5000		10 0 0	
		March			
		Margate (see I. of T.			
		Market Deeping			
132	25	Market Harboro'	25 0 0	6 0 0	30 0 0
		Market Raisin			
		Market Weighton			
		Marlow			
370	10	Maryport	10 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0
		Melksham			
		Melton Mowbray			
		Merthyr Tydvil			
		Mere			
		Middleton £5000			
		MidsummerNorton			
		Middlesboro'			
		Mildenhall			
		Mitcham			
		Mold			
700	10	Monmouth Gas and Water	10 0 0	4 0 0	
		Monk Wearmouth			
		Moreton in Marsh			
		Morley			
		Nantwich			
		Neath			
		Needham Market			
		Newark £5000		10 0 0	
		Newbury			
13,000	5	Newcastle & Gateshead Union	5 0 0	10 0 0	6 12 6
		Newcastle-under-Lyne £5000		5 0 0	
600	5	Newmarket	5 0 0	6 0 0	5 0 0
		Newnham, Gloucestershire			
		New Mills & Hayfield £2115			
		Newport, Mon.			
320	50	*Newport, Isle of W.*	38 0 0	4 0 0	22 to 24
		Newport Pagnell			
		Newport, Salop			
		Newton Abbot			
		Newton, Lane			
		Northallerton			
		North Walsham			
		Northampton			
		Northwich			
		Norwich (see British Provincial)			
		Nottingham £42,500		10 0 0	
		Nuneaton			
		Oakham			
		Oakhampton			
200	10	Odiham, Hants	10 0 0		10 0 0
		Oldham			
		Ongar			
		Ormskirk			
		Otley, Yorkshire			
		Oundle			
		Oxford £18,000		9 10 0	
		Over Darwen £8000		5 0 0	
		Padstow			
		Pately Bridge, Yrk.			
250	20	Penrith	15 0 0	6 10 0	21 0 0
		Penryn			
		Penzance			
		Pershore			
200	10	Petworth	10 0 0	9 10 0	14 10 0
		Pickering			
3000	10	*Plymouth & Stonehouse*	10 0 0	6 0 0	11 0 0
		Pocklington			
		Pontefract			
		Pontypridd			
400	10	Poole	10 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0
		Port Madoc			
600	50	*Portsea Island*	53 0 0	5 0 0	48 to 50
400	10	Prescott	9 0 0	4 13 4	7 0 0
		Preston £52,500		10 0 0	
		Pwllheli			
		Pontypool			
		Pudsey			
		Radcliff and Pilkington £9000		4 12 10	
		Ramsay, I. of Man			
		Ramsgate (see Isle of Thanet)			
		Ravenglass			
		Reading £10,190		3 0 0	
		Reading Union			
		Redditch			
		Redruth			
		Reigate			
		Retford (East)			
		Richmond, Surrey			
		Ripon			
		Rochester and Chatham £14,000		6 0 0	
		Rochford			
		Rockingham			
		Romford			
		Ross			
		Rotherham £4000		10 0 0	
		Royston			
		Ruabon			
		Rugby			
		Rugeley			
		Ruthin			
		Runcorn			
500	10	Ryde	10 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0
		Rye			
		Romsey			
		Saddleworth			
225	20	Saffron Walden	20 0 0	3 15 0	19 0 0
		St. Austel			
		St. Colomb			
		St. Helen's £7200		5 0 0	
		St. Ives, Hunting.			
		St. Ives, Cornwall			
		St. Neot's			
		Salisbury			
		Sandbach			
		Saxmundham			
		Scarborough			
		Seaham			
		Selby			
		Settle			
290	10	Sevenoaks	10 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0
		Shaftesbury			
5400	25	*Sheffield United*	24 0 0	8 6 4	32 0 0
		Shelton, Potteries (see Brit. Prov.)			
		Shepton Mallet			
		Sherborne			
2914	5	Shields, North (Tynemouth)	5 0 0	3 0 0	5 0 0
		Shields (South)			
		Shiffnal, Salop			
		Shipley			
		Shipston-on-Stour			
		Shoreham			
		Shrewsbury £10,000		7 0 0	
		Skipton			
		Sleaford			
		Slough			
		Snaith			
		Soham			
		Southwold			
		South Molton			
1000	50	*Southampton*			
		Sowerby, Yorksh.			
		Stretford			
		Stokesly			
		Stafford £10,000			
		Staines and Egham			
		Staley Bridge £15,000		10 0 0	
		Stamford £11,250			
		Stockport £34,200		7 11 0	
		Stockton-on-Tees £3600		8 0 0	
840	9 10	Stockton, New	9 10 0		8 0 0
960	10	Stoke-upon-Trent	10 0 0	6 10 0	12 0 0
500	10	„ new shares	3 0 0	6 10 0	5 0 0
		Stone, Stafford			
		Stoney Stratford			
		Stourbridge			
		Stowmarket			
		Stratford-on-Avon			
		Stroud			
169	10	Swaffham	10 0 0	5 0 0	5 10 0
		Swansea £9000			
		Sudbury			
		Sunderland, old			
		Sunderland, new			
		Swindon			
2800	5	*Taunton*	5 0 0		2 10 0
		Tadcaster			
		Tamworth			
		Tavistock			
		Teignmouth			
		Tenbury			
		Tenby			
		Tenterden £2000		2 10 0	
		Tetbury, Gloster			
		Tewkesbury			
		Thetford			
		Thirsk			
		Thornbury			
		Thorne			
		Tiverton			
670	5	Todmorden	3 0 6		
		Torquay			
		Torrington, Devon			
		Totnes			
		Totnes and Bridgetown Consumers			
		Tottenham		6 0 0	
		Towcester			
		Tring			
		Trowbridge (see British Provin.)			
75	50	Truro	50 0 0	2 0 0	
		Tunbridge			
		Tunbridge Wells			
		Ulverston			
		Uppingham			
		Usk, Monmouth			
		Uttoxeter			
		Uxbridge			
1000	25	*Wakefield*, old capl.	25 0 0	6 0 0	24 0 0
1600	5	„ new „	5 0 0	6 0 0	4 16 0
		Wallingford			
		Wandsworth			
		Wantage			
		Warrington £18000		10 0 0	
100	10	Wareham	10 0 0	3 10 0	8 0 0
120	25	Warminster	25 0 0	5 0 0	27 0 0
		Warth			
		Warwick £15,000		6 0 0	
		Watford			
		Welchpool, Mntgy.			
		Wellingborough			
		Wellington, Salop			
		Wellington, Smrst.			
		Wells, Smrst. £4000		6 0 0	
		Westbury			
		Weston-sup.-Mare			
2000	5	West Ham	5 0 0	4 0 0	5 0 0
		Whitby			
		Whitehaven			
		Whittlesea			
		Wigan £10,160		5 0 0	
		Willenhall			
		Winchelsea			
		Winslow			
240	10	Wimborne Minster	10 0 0		
		Wincanton			
		Winchester			
900	12½	Windsor	12 10 0	10 0 0	23 0 0
		Witham			
		Witney			
4448	10	*Wolverhampton*	10 0 0	7 10 0	11 10 0
		Woburn			
		Wokingham			
		Woodbridge			
		Wotton-un.-Edge			
		Worcester			
		Workington			
		Worksop and Radford			
		Wirksworth			
		Worthing			
		Wrexham			
		Woolwich			
		Woolwich Consms.			
300	10	Wallingford	10 0 0	2 10 0	8 0 0
		Wymondham			
		Yarm			
795	20	Yarmouth	20 0 0		15 to 16
		Yeovil			
		York Untd. £55,000			
		SCOTLAND.			
		Aberdeen			
		Airdrie			
		Alloa			
		Anstruther			
		Ardrossan, nr. Saltcoats			
550	20	Arbroath	20 0 0	7 10 0	27 10 0
		Auchterarder			
		Auchtermuchty			
		Ayr, old (see Brit. P.			
		Ditto, new			
		Banff			
		Bathgate			
		Beith			
		Biggar			
250	6	Borrowstowness	6 0 0	5 0 0	8 0 0
		Brechin			
		Broughty Ferry, near Dundee			
		Burntisland			
		Campbelton			
		Clackmannan, near Alloa			
		Coatbridge			
		Coldstream			
		Collinsburgh			
		Crieff			
		Crail, Fife			
		Cumbernauld, near Glasgow			
600	5	Cupar Angus	5 0 0	6 0 0	5 10 0
250	10	Cupar Fife	10 0 0	7 10 0	14 0 0
		Daikeith			
		Dingwall			
		Dumbarton			
400	20	Dumfries	14 0 0	5 0 0	20 0 0
		Dunbar			
		Dunblane			
		Dundee, old			
		„ new			
860	10	Dunfermline	10 0 0	6 0 0	12 12 0
		Dunkeld			
		Dunse			
		Dysart			
6000	25	*Edinburgh Gas Co.*	25 0 0	10 0 0	45 0 0
		„ *and Leith Co.* £150,000		6 10 0	
		Elie			
		Elgin			
		Falkirk, old			
		„ new			
		Falkland			
		Ferry Port on Craig, Fife			
		Forfar			
		Fort William			
		Fraserburgh			
		Galashiels			
		Girvan			
		Glasgow £122,500		5 0 0	
15000	10	*Glasgow City and Suburban*	9 0 0	7 10 0	9 0 0
		Grangemouth			
		Haddington			
		Hamilton			

Number of Shares issued.	Amount per Share	Name of Company.	Amount paid up per Share	Dividend per Cent. per Ann.	Price.
	£		£ s. d	£ s. d	£ s. d
		Hawick			
		Helensburgh			
		Inverary			
		Inverkeithing			
1200	10	*Inverness Gas and Water*	10 0 0	8 0 0	15 0 0
2400	5	„ new shares	1 5 0	8 0 0	2 5 0
		Irvine			
		Jedburgh			
		Keith			
		Kelso			
		Kilmarnock			
		Kincardine			
		Kinghorne			
		Kingskittlo, Fife			
		Kinross			
		Kirkaldy			
320	5	Kirkcudbright	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0
1000	3	Kirkintulloch, near Glasgow	3 0 0	5 0 0	3 0 0
227	5	Kirkwall	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 10 0
518	5	Kirriemuir	5 0 0	6 0 0	
		Lanark			
		Largo, near Leven			
		Largs			
		Lasswade, n. Edin.			
		Lauder			
		Leith			
		Leslie, Fife			
		Lesmahago			
		Leven			
		Linlithgow			
		Linton, n. Nobleh.			
		Lochee, n. Dundee			
		Lochgilphead			
		Lochwinnock, near Paisley			
		Markinch			
		Mauchline			
		Maxwell-town, n. Dumfries			
		Melrose			
718	2	Mid & East Calder	2 0 0		2 0 0
192	5	Moffat	5 0 0		
		Montrose			
		Musselburgh			
		Nairn			
		Neilston, n. Glasg.			
		Newburgh, Fife			
		Newton Stewart			
		North Berwick, n. Haddington			
		North Queensferry			
		Oban			
		Peebles			
800	25	Perth	25 0 0	1 4 0	22 10 0
		Peterhead			
		Pittenweem			
		Pollokshaws, near Glasgow			
		Port Glasgow			
		Portobello, near Edinburgh			
		Prestonpans			
		Renfrew, n. Paisley			
		Saltcoats			
		Selkirk			
		South Queensferry			
		St. Andrew's			
		Stewarton			
		Stirling			
		Stonehaven			
		Stranraer			
		Strathaven, near Hamilton			
		Thurso			
		Tillicoultry, n. Alloa			
800	1	Tranent	1 0 0		1 0 0
		Troon			
		Wick			
		Wigton			
		Wemyss		4	

Number of Shares issued.	Amount per Share	Name of Company.	Amount paid up per Share	Dividend per Cent. per Ann.	Price.
	£	**IRELAND.**	£ s. d	£ s. d	£ s. d
300	10	Armagh	10 0 0	8 0 0	14 10 0
700	50	*Belfast*	50 0 0		
		Ballymena			
		Carrick-on-Suir			
		Carrickfergus			
		Cashel			
		Carlow, new			
		Cork (see United General)			
		Coleraine			
		Clonmel (see British Provincial)			
		Drogheda			
		Dublin Consumers £190,000		7 0 0	
		Dublin Hibernian (see United Gen.)			
160	25	Dundalk	25 0 0		22 0 0
		Dungannon			
		Downpatrick			
		Enniskillen			
		Galway			
400	10	Kilkenny	10 0 0	8 0 0	11 5 0
		Limerick (see U.G.			
1725	5	Limerick Consum.	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0
600	15	Londonderry	15 0 0	6 13 4	21 10 0
		Lisburn			
520	10	Lurgan	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0
		Monaghan			
		Nenagh			
448	5	Newtownards	5 0 0	4 0 0	5 0 0
		New Ross			
		Newry			
125	20	Portadown	13 0 0		
		Sligo			
		Tralee			
		Waterford			
		Wexford			
		Youghal			

The Gas Works in the undermentioned towns belong to private individuals:—

Carlow, old. Deal. Ely. Goole. Hertford. Holt. Kingston-on-Thames. Lancaster. Morpeth. Oswestry. Peterborough. St. Alban's. Sandwich. St. Helier's, Jersey. Sheerness. Sidmouth. Sittingbourne. St. Peter's Port, Guernsey. Spalding. Romford. Waltham Abbey. Ware. Wem. Weymouth. Whitchurch (Salop).

The Gas Works belong to the Corporations, or to Commissioners acting under special acts of Parliament, in the following towns:—

Keighly. Knaresborough. Manchester. Milton (Kent). Paisley. Rochdale. Rothesay. Richmond (Yorkshire). Salford. Strabane. Wells (Norfolk).

*** We should feel greatly obliged by agents, or others interested, furnishing us with such corrections for our Share List as we may not have received through our usual channels of communication; our object being to present as accurate a list of prices as can be obtained; to procure which, we solicit the aid of correspondents in general.

Price Current.

The following List of Prices is corrected by an eminent wholesale house in each trade up to the latest period:—

CASTINGS, per Ton.

Average Weight of Cast Iron Pipes, per Yard.

1½ in.	2 in.	2½ in.	3 in.	4 in.	5 in.	6 in.	7 in.	8 in.	9 in.	10 in.	12 in.
16	21	28	33	51	70	89	107	126	149	177	208 lbs.

Retail Prices are 5 to 10 per cent. higher.	London.	Glasgow	Newcastle.	Wales.	Yorkshire, Derbyshire, and Staffordshire
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Pig Iron, No. 1	3 12 6	2 17 6	3 5 0	4 0 0	3 15 0
1½ and 2 inches Socket Pipes	6 5 0	5 5 0	5 15 0	6 0 0	6 0 0
2½ and 3 do. do.	6 2 6	5 2 6	5 12 6	5 17 6	5 17 6
4 and 5 do. do.	6 0 0	5 6 0	5 10 0	5 15 0	5 15 0
5 inches and upwards do.	5 17 6	5 0 0	5 7 6	5 12 6	5 12 6
Extra for bends, branches, and connection	2 5 0	2 5 0	2 5 0	2 5 0	2 5 0
Retorts, 1st fusion	5 7 6	..	..	5 2 6	5 5 0
Do. 2nd fusion	5 12 6	4 15 0	5 2 6	5 10 0	5 10 0
Tank Plates, ¼ thick and above	5 15 0	5 2 6	5 5 0	5 12 6	5 12 6
Do. less than ¼	6 0 0	5 5 0	5 10 0	..	5 15 0
Plain Castings ex. models	6 0 0	5 5 0	5 10 0	5 15 0	5 15 0

WROUGHT IRON WORK, per Ton.

	London.		London.
Small Gasholders, in pieces,	£20 0 0	Screw Bolts, small	£30 0 0
Large do. do.	18 10 0	Do. large	24 0 0

COALS—NEWCASTLE.

Dean's Primrose, unscreened	5 9	pr. ton.
Eighton Moor	„ 6 6	„
Felling Main	„ 6 6	„
Hutt's Tanfield	„ 6 6	„
Medomsley	„ 6 0	„
New Tanfield	„ 6 0	„
New Pelton	„ 6 6	„
Peareth	„ 6 6	„
Pelaw	„ 6 3	„
Pelton	„ 6 0	„
Ravensworth Pelaw	„ 5 9	„
Ramsay's Cannel	„ 15 0	pr. ton.
South Pelaw	„ 6 6	„
South Pontop	„ 6 6	„
Tyne Main	„ 5 6	„

DERBYSHIRE.

Clay Cross	„ 6 6	„
Deep Main	„ 6 6	„
Jerries	„ 6 6	„
New Birchwood	„ 6 6	„
New Shipley	„ 6 6	„
Sleight's	„ 6 6	„
Soft Main	„ 6 6	„

We trust to be able to make our next publication more perfect in this department by quoting the prices of coal from the Scotch, Lancashire, Staffordshire, & Welsh Collieries.

FIRE GOODS.

Best Fire Bricks, 60s. per thousand, at Newcastle.
Do. Clay, 12s. per ton do.

WROUGHT IRON TUBING, subject to 25 per cent. Discount.

	2 inches.	1½ inch.	1¼ inch.	1 inch.	¾ inch.	½ inch.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Patent welded tubes, from 4 to 12 feet, per foot	1 8	1 0	0 10	0 7	0 5	0 4½
Ditto „ 2 to 4 feet	One	penny	per foot	extra.		
Ditto „ 6 in. to 18 in., each	3 0	2 0	1 9	1 3	1 0	0 9
Connecting pieces, or long screws	3 6	2 3	2 0	1 6	1 2	0 11
Bends, wrought iron	3 9	2 3	1 9	1 0	0 10	0 8
Springs, wrought iron	3 9	2 3	1 9	1 0	0 10	0 8
Elbows, wrought or cast	3 9	2 3	1 9	1 0	0 10	0 8
Tees, wrought or cast	4 0	2 6	2 0	1 6	1 1	0 10
Crosses, wrought or cast	4 6	3 0	2 6	2 0	1 6	1 2
Iron cocks	17 6	9 6	7 6	4 6	3 3	2 6
Ditto, with brass plug	28 0	16 0	13 0	7 0	5 6	4 6
Diminishing sockets	1 3	0 9	0 8	0 6	0 5	0 4
Plain sockets	1 0	0 8	0 7	0 5	0 4	0 3
Caps, plugs, nipples, backnuts	1 3	0 9	0 8	0 6	0 5	0 4
Flanches	1 9	1 6	1 3	1 0	0 9	
Syphons, 2 quart	15 0	14 0	13 6	13 0	12 0	
Ditto 1 quart	11 0	10 0	9 6	9 0	8 6	
Tongs or nippers, each pair	9 0	7 0	6 6	5 6	4 9	4 6
Elbow burners, per dozen	7 6	jet or batwing.				
Straight burners „	6 0	ditto.				

Stocks, dies, and taps, for 2 inch, 1½ inch, and 1¼ inch tubing ..... £8 10s. 0d. per set.
Ditto, do. and do. „ 1 „ ¾ „ and 4 „ „ ..... 5 5 0 „
Ditto, do. and do. „ ½ „ 2-8 „ and ¼ „ „ ..... 3 0 0 „

FREIGHTS, per Ton.

Coastwise—Newcastle.	s. d.	Yarmouth	s. d. 6 0
Chatham & Roches.	8 0	*Foreign.*	
Colchest. & Maldon	7 0	Algiers	17 0
Cork	10 6	Amsterdam	10 0
Dartmouth	10 0	Antwerp	10 0
Devonport	10 0	Boulogne	9 0
Dover	7 0	Barcelona	16 0
Dublin	11 3	Bordeaux	14 6
Exeter Quay	11 0	Calais	10 0
Faversham	7 6	Caen	12 0
Folkestone	7 9	Cadiz	9 0
Hastings	9 0	Cette	14 0
Ipswich	6 6	Dieppe	10 0
Jersey	9 6	Genoa	16 0
London	6 6	Hamburg	12 0
Lowestoft	6 0	Havre	10 0
Lynn	6 0	Honfleur	12 0
Limerick	14 6	Leghorn	16 0
Margate	6 6	Lisbon	11 0
Newhaven	7 6	Marseilles	13 0
Portsmouth	9 0	Nantes	12 6
Plymouth	11 0	Naples	17 0
Rye	8 6	Rotterdam	7 0
Southampton	9 0	Rouen	14 0
Totnes	9 0	Toulon	16 0
Teignmouth	9 6	Trieste	19 0
Weymouth	9 6	Venice	23 0

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

CROLL and GLOVER, Patent Dry Gas Meter Manufacturers, Suffolk-street, CLERKENWELL-GREEN, LONDON, beg respectfully to call attention to the following extracts from testimonials in favour of their Meters. The respectability of the parties will be esteemed by all acquainted with gas matters as affording the most indubitable evidence of the superiority of their Patent Dry Gas Meters, proving that gas companies and gas consumers may rely on them for a just and unvarying registration, durability, and the absence of all trouble arising from condensation of water in the fittings, and the impossibility of their being stopped by freezing in the coldest climates.

CROLL and GLOVER take this opportunity of remarking to Gas Companies that the apprehension so generally entertained by them, viz., that if Dry Meters were introduced into their districts their Stock of Water Meters would be thrown on their hands, while this has not happened even with those Gas Companies who have for years back purchased none but Dry Meters; this apprehension ought to lead Gas Companies to a speedy investigation into the merits of Dry Meters, so that they may not, year after year, be increasing their stock of Water Meters, which they themselves apprehend must one day be thrown out of use.

CROLL and GLOVER humbly think that the following extracts prove that the merits of their Meter are entitled to prompt attention of Gas Companies.

Almost all the testimonials bear the date of November, 1848.

EXTRACTS.

"The Chartered Gas Company have purchased and fixed up above 2,000."—GEORGE LOWE, *Civil Engineer, F.R.S., &c., Consulting Engineer to the Chartered Gas Light and Coke Company, London.*

"We have in this district from seven to eight hundred, and are daily fixing more."—F. I. EVANS, *Superintendent at Chartered Gas Light and Coke Company's Station, Brick-lane.*

"I invariably found the flames perfectly steady, and the gas accurately measured."—A. H. STILL, *Superintendent at Chartered Gas Light and Coke Company's Station, St. Luke's.*

"I beg to state that out of 800 Meters of the square form, and anti-corrosive metal, I find only twenty have been entered in our return-book, chiefly for broken index-glasses. The company are continuing to purchase and fix up your Meters in considerable quantities."—WILLIAM MONRO, *General Superintendent and Engineer of the Phœnix Gas Light and Coke Company, London.*

"I have much pleasure in stating that the Meters we have received with your last improvements have given great satisfaction."—JOHN AIRD, *Superintendent of the Phœnix Gas Light and Coke Company's Station, Greenwich.*

"I have had some of them in use for nearly four years. In certain situations exposed to the influence of the climate I have found them to be the only description fit for use, as well as in confined and overheated situations, where the water in the Water Meters is acted upon by evaporation."—ROBERT LAING, *Secretary and Superintendent of the Independent Gas Light and Coke Company, London.*

"Having had, in all, up to the present time under my inspection 609 Meters of your manufacture, a very good opportunity has thus been afforded me of judging of their merits. The result of my observation in respect of registration and steadiness of light is, that the Meters have given perfect satisfaction."—D. METHVEN, *Engineer and Superintendent to the Commercial Gas Light and Coke Company, London.*

"The advantages which I have found attending the use of your Dry Gas Meters, in preference to the Wet Meters, are so important, that nothing would induce me to return to the use of the latter. As Station Meters yours have the additional advantage, that there is no water-line to attend to, or to be subject to neglect."—CHARLES DIXON, *Engineer of the Chichester Gas Light and Coke Company.*

"I have also had sufficient opportunity of knowing that they are not affected by the most severe frost, nor where one of them was fixed did I ever know of condensation taking place in the inside gas fittings of any premises."—SAMUEL PONTIFEX, *Manager, Winchester Gas Light and Coke Company.*

"We are now using your Meters solely."—CHARLES PURVES, *Manager, Gas Works, Gosport.*

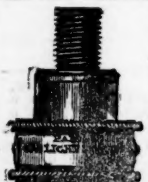
"It is now nearly 2 years since we commenced using upwards of 100 of your Dry Meters, and during the whole of that time have not taken one of them down, for any cause whatever. This is an unvarnished, practical fact, and unprecedented, as far as my experience goes; therefore I have no hesitation in stating that I prefer them to every other Meter with which I am acquainted."—J. THOMAS, *Manager, Consumers' Protective Gas Light Company, Woolwich.* April 19, 1849.

"Previous to using them I held theoretical objections, which I can now say have been removed, and their superiority as an instrument of unvarying measuring capacity has been fully established."—EDWARD H. THORMAN, *Superintendent of the West Ham Gas Company.*

"I have delayed giving my opinion of your Meters until I had had another winter's experience; and, notwithstanding some of them were placed in the open air, not one became fixed. We have had a short winter, but the frost is very severe."—P. T. W. de TIMMERMAN, *Director of the City of Leyden Gas Works.* Jan. 26, 1849.

Station Meters, Station Governors, Pressure Registers, Experimental Meters, and Specific Gravity Apparatus.

MR. SHEEN, Gas and Railway Lantern Maker, 90¾, Holborn-hill, begs to inform Managers of Gas Works, &c., that she continues to contract and supply Lanterns on reasonable terms, and keep them in repair by the year.



THE New Patent GAS LIGHT MONITOR, adapted to every description of Burner, and supplied at a cost placing it within the reach of every consumer of Gas, regulates the flame to any required height, economizing the consumption, and preventing the danger and inconvenience arising from the flaring and smoking of lights. It may be seen in daily use at the office of the Patentees, 20, King William-street, Charing-cross.

Weekly Consumption of Gas at the Baths and Washhouses, Goulston-square, Whitechapel, where seventeen Monitors are in operation upon the lights.

Period of Six Weeks without Monitors.		Period of Six Weeks with Monitors, and two Additional Lights.	
1848.		1848.	
Nov. 13	5600	Dec. 25	5100
„ 20	6800	1849.	
„ 27	8000	Jan. 1	5100
Dec. 4	6700	„ 8	5200
„ 11	6900	„ 15	5100
„ 18	6700	„ 22	5100
		„ 29	5100
	40,700		30,700

Saving effected, 10,000.

NATIONAL Gas Burner.—After 18 Months' trial, accompanied, in many instances, by severe tests, the result of which has elicited unqualified approbation, the NATIONAL ECONOMIC GAS BURNER stands pre-eminent.

Testimonial from Samuel Clegg, Esq., *Consulting Gas Engineer.*

"I hereby certify, that I have examined the National Economic Gas Burners of Messrs. Paul and Co., London, and find the consumption per hour of cubic feet of gas, at a pressure of 5-10th of an inch to be respectively—No. 0, 4 feet; No. 1, 6 feet; and No. 2, 10 feet; at the same time the illuminating power is very great, the light remarkably steady, with freedom from smoke or smell of gas, with great purity of light; and, in my opinion, they are decidedly the best patent gas burners in use. "SAMUEL CLEGG.

"London, Nov. 9, 1848."

May be seen burning, and can be tested by an experimental meter, at the office of PAUL and CO., Gas Engineers and General Gas Fitters, No. 43, Skinner-street, Snow-hill, London.

A detailed Description and Diagram, with Testimonials at length, forwarded (post free) on application.

ECONOMIC Gas Cooking Stove.— Gas Fitters, Ironmongers, Smiths, or others, desirous of Manufacturing this recently-invented Gas Cooking Stove, considered by competent judges the most perfect and economical apparatus hitherto introduced, can have Licences granted them on reasonable terms, on application to the Registered Proprietor, CHARLES RICKETS, 5, Agar-street, Strand, opposite Charing-cross, Manufacturer of Patent Calorifere Gas Stoves, for warming every description of building where a gas light can be obtained.

NORTH-WESTERN GAS LIGHT AND PATENT FILTERS OFFICE.

CHARLES LLOYD. 28, Upper North PLACE, GRAY'S-INN-ROAD, near Guildford-street, Brass Finisher, Gas Fitter, &c. Houses and Shops fitted upon the lowest terms with Bells, Cornice Poles, Gas Lights, Patent Self-cleansing Water Filters, Pewterers' Work, Picture Rods, Railings, &c.

Brass work cleansed and lackered.

GAS FITTINGS, LAMPS, and CHANDELIERS.

THOMAS LEDGER, 173, Aldersgate- street, London (two doors from Little Britain), Brass Founder, Gas Fitter, and Manufacturer of Chandeliers, Lamps, and every description of Gas Fittings. The trade supplied with Iron Pipes and Fittings at wholesale prices.

Warehouse and Show Rooms, 173, Aldersgate-street; Workshops and Foundry, 132, Aldersgate-street.

BY Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.—The UNIVERSAL PILOT GAS BURNERS, giving the purest and most powerful light of any burners ever yet submitted to the public, may be seen burning daily from nine to eight. They are constructed in strict accordance with the laws of pneumatics, thereby insuring a perfect combustion of the most minute gaseous particles, without smoke, smut, or smell. The public may rest assured that all imitations of this Burner are utterlyworthless.

TESTIMONIALS.

"The principle on which this Burner is constructed is truly scientific, and we doubt not it will meet with that demand to which its economy and advantages so justly entitle it."—*Mining Journal.*

"*Polytechnic Chemical School.*—In testing the Universal Pilot Gas Burner with one of the best shadowless burners, it gave a more pure and brilliant light, with a saving of from 20 to 25 per cent." Signed, GEORGE CRISP, Engineer.—August, 1846. The following low scale has been adopted:—

The Pilot, as used at Hartlepool Lighthouse, with glass complete - - - - - - - - - 10s. 6d.
Next size, a very powerful light - - - - - - 6s. 6d.
Smaller size, perfectly shadowless, sufficient to light a good sized-room - - - - - - - 5s. 0d.

☞ Patent Achromatic Blue Lamp or Gas Glasses, for preservation of sight. Pure Camphine Spirit, at 4s. 6d. per Gallon.

C. KNIGHT, Gas Fitter, 74, St. Martin's-lane, Charing-cross.—A liberal Discount to the Trade.

TO Proprietors of Gas Works and GAS COMPANIES.

The Advertiser, who is well acquainted with all the latest improvements in the manufacture of Gas would be glad to take on lease, for any number of years, Gas Works, either of large or small capacity in any part of the United Kingdom.—Communications, kept strictly private, addressed R. A., care of Mr. Reid, 14, Fish-street-hill, London.

THE MOST PERFECT DRY GAS METER.

N. DEFRIES, Engineer, Inventor and Pateutee, 10, Hampstead-road, and 67, St. Martin's-lane, London, having, by the SALE of nearly 30,000 METERS, established, beyond all doubt and precedent, their unequalled character, begs to direct the attention of the Gas Companies, the Gas Fitters, and the Public, to the following particulars:—That nearly 30,000 are now in action; that the powerful Chartered Gas Company have more than 6000 alone in use; that he has recently constructed, upon the order of the above Company, a Meter for the New Houses of Parliament, calculated to pass 10,000 feet of gas per hour, and to supply 2000 burners, and which has been pronounced by all the daily and weekly journals and the first men of the day to be the most magnificent measuring machine ever constructed by human hands; that a Meter of almost equal dimensions was recently constructed by him, for the Italian Opera-house, Covent-garden, calculated to pass 6000 feet of gas per hour, and to supply 1500 burners, and which works with only the loss of one-half a tenth pressure; that he has supplied many large Meters to Government Offices, Public Companies, Club-houses, Churches, Chapels, Theatres, &c., too numerous to mention; that two large Meters have been in action at the Thames Tunnel night and day for five years, being equal to forty of ordinary use; and the registration, being recorded daily, offers the most incontestable proof that, on the score of precision and durability, they stand unequalled; that these Meters have been proclaimed by the first scientific gentlemen of the day to be the surest tests that could be made; and eight years' flattering experience has proved them to be wholly free from all the evils and annoyances attendant upon the water meter, of the truth of which the annexed testimonial bears striking evidence:—

"Sir,—I have great pleasure in giving my testimony to the excellence of the dry meter, and think there is no comparison between that and the water meter, as regards the value of the two instruments. Experience confirms this opinion. We have had several hundreds of yours in work for nearly five years with the utmost success. They are perfect in registration, have no undulation in the lights, are free from the action of frost, and, above all, require no attention when once fixed. I have taken down several that have been at work for the above time, and, on testing them, found they registered as correctly as when first made. I am confident I cannot say too much in praise of your meters; and that all gas proprietors who furnish pure gas would find it to their intcrest to use them only.

"J. THOMAS, Superintendent Engineer."

N.B. Mr. Defries regrets that, in the hurry of taking a fair copy of the above Testimonial for the last month's impression of this journal, an error was inadvertently committed that did not convey Mr. Thomas's precise meaning, that gentleman wishing his opinion to apply in part to other dry meters used by the company.

Experimental Glazed Meters may be seen in action at
Mr. Faraday's, Wardour-street, Soho.
— Warris, Wardour-street, Soho.
Messrs. Dean and Dray, Arthur-street, London-bridge.
Mr. Baker, Manor-house, King's-road, Chelsea.
Institution of Civil Engineers, 25, Great George-street.
Royal Polytechnic Institution, Regent-street.
The Bank of England,
Mr. Boccius, Patent Light Office, 14, Duke-st., Adelphi.
And at the following Gas Fitters and Lamp Manufacturers:—
Mr. Deville, 367, Strand.
Messrs. Debaufer and Son, Creed-lane, Ludgate-hill.
— Dowson, 69, Welbeck-street.
— Brocklehurst and Co., 177, High Holborn.
— Huxley and Heriot, 16, Castle-street, Long-acre.
Mr. Hodder, 9, Tottenham-court-road,
— Kitchen, 60, Crawford-street, Marylebone.
— Rickets, 5, Agar-street, Strand, and 14, Thread-needle-street.
— Slater, 23, Denmark-street, Soho.
— Baker, Manor-house, Chelsea.
— Shirley, 3, Back-road, Ratcliff-highway.
— Gardner, 453, Strand.
— Carter, 41, Exeter-street, Portland-market.
— Petitt and Son, 17, Brook-street, New-road.
— Verity, 31, King-street, Covent-garden.
— Rothwell, 20, Cleveland-street.
— Williams, 14, Sloane-square, Chelsea.
— May, 21, Berwick-street.
— Edgar, 71, Marylebone-lane.
— Pilkington, 26, Great Marylebone-street.
— Greening, 15, West-street, Seven-dials.
And at the Factories, 10, Hampstead-road, and 67, St. Martin's-lane.

In conclusion N. Defries begs to say, that he has been extensively patronized by all the London and by most of the Provincial Gas Companies; that any or all of them will on application testify to the correctness, durability, and value of the Meters; that these Meters have been successfully introduced to the Continent, to America, and many of the Colonies; that they have proved themselves to be unvarying, correct, and durable instruments, and may be obtained at a small expense per annum of all Gas Companies who supply Meters to their customers; that they combine safety and economy, as no water is used, and they require no attention when once fixed.

Testimonials, Lists of Prices, and every information may be obtained at either Factory, 10, Hampstead-road, or 67, St. Martin's-lane.

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